## THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

"PERPETUAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY," FOR "POWER IS ALWAYS STEALING FROM THE MANY TO THE FEW,"

VOLUME XVIII.

## CHARLOTTE. N. C. SEPTEMBER 13, 1848.

NUMBER 48.

J. L. BADGER, Editor. T. J. HOLTON. Proprietor and Publisher.

NEW TERMS. TWO DOLLARS per anoum in advance; AWO DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS if pryment be delayed three months; and THE E DOLLARS if not paid until the class of the year.

to Clubs. 6 copies one year to one direction, \$10

L' Advertisements inserted at One Advertisements inserted at One Dollar square, (16 tines or less, this sixed appe.) is first insertion, and 25 cents for each consert. Court advertisements and a define charged 25 per cent higher; and a define charged 25 per cent. will be made from the rights 353 per cent. will be made from the rights can for advertisers by the year. Advertise ces, for advertisers by the year. I per equipment of time. Semi-monthly 15 cents possible time. 27 Postmasters are respectfully

act as Agents. WEEKLY ALMAN SEPTEMBR Sun Sun MOON 14 Thursday, 5 51 6 5 52 6 5 53 0 5 54 0 15 Friday, 16 Saturday, 17 Sunday, 18 Monday, 19 Tuesday,

> RENDER. y Sandy Boys. WE N nor'd name Texe -Overs. Old Ros Now its line now boys, Then no pretender; The our bases Surrend r. rulting Chief

gallant style. cel into the line &c. count the fortorm or bape. them with Graps. heel into the line, &c.

t understand ! nd steady hand. wheel into the line, &c. brief, 'tis true, but strong, non's, grape and thunder, he fights; his doctrine is -

hen wheel into the line, &c. now begin to hear thorier from sier, to bloody field of war. ome wheel into the line, &c.

er join the ranks now friends e as did Arists, ever crowns old Zuch, on wheel into the line. & c. cheers for Harvay Walter, Lires for little Jeff Word low no pretender.

ellaneous.

ever do Suttender.

N FROM THE GREEN JUNTAINS.

mmercial tells the following good one of the delegates, to the late Con n that city :

" Among oddest lookit Some of the est as ve dont as a stripling jus parent's apro if they could falo without intimidated. from the lofty gar loaf, to the d on this co n heant tubtachios, but mos these appends an original signate the mote expres

faces, may a al bag sent to legs both sho lar reference wearer, help, tidy and fashi the variety. welfare of his individual on world of the whole re-

thea're last event, forming B chelies, and nev a performance of mightily interested to him, not a mo lant eye, but with io long n over the heads of shore se. that was unered. As the pla he became more and more with that object, the delegate's feelings SPEECH OF MR. BADGER. were wrought up to such a pitch of excite ment that he could contain himself no lon ger, and at the top of his lung; he shouled to Richelian- Hit him-but him hard!"

From pit to gallery there was a general our, which for a few minutes checked the rocerdings on the stage. 'Turn bim out they did years him out, and the delegate they did years him out, and the delegate they did for the rest of the evening, and sal statters more coolly."

SECONTES OF THE BATTLE FIELD. A correspondent of the New York Couer and Enquirer, relating incidents in

You have, often, no doubt, heard of presentiments of death. One of the singular presentments which is so common before and in aution, and which cost and a must excite the asionishment of us all, occurred as the battle of Charaliasco. Frank Taylor's battery was under the heaviest fire of that cut to pieces, losing some cleven men and twenty two horses. A private had run back to the limber for a cartridge. He obtained it, but paused before he had returned, evincing a decided disinchastico. nay, almost dread of it. Taylor, riding by, and seeing the man's hesitation, instead of reprimending him, knowing he was a brave man, said, "come my man, it will never do to show any coward co here!"-At the word cowardice, the soldier, stong to the quick, jumped to houself, and with the dread presentment staring him in the face rushed to the piece, reached the nuz z'e, delivered his cartrulge, and was intack on the Garita Bolen, an instance of asdesperate courage and presence of mind is recorded as ever was seacted. Have patience for another one. It is an anecdate of that gattent so dier and accomplished gen-Beman, Persolar F. Smith. While our troops were gallantic and stendily advancing from arch to arch of the acqueduct in the attack upon the Garita Belen, one of the gallant offer, in attempting to cross the causeway, was struck by a grape shot and fell. Gen South cried out, one of you go and bring that min under the arches !"-No movement took place -the sir was black with the flight of grape shot, and few wish ed to expect themselves to the iron bail for one they supposed dead. " Will none of you go and bring that man in ?" movement followed the appeal. Coully and calmly the Gineral walked out from under the cover of the acqueduct, and said that terrible fire, sent to the man, picked him up and carried him under the arches, evincing in that act coolness which has rendered him so consolicuous as a general and that generosity and humanity which has lite ally made him the darling of the division --Lane hir and promotion to such a noble

THE LEARNED FISHES. ly took occasion to visit the little girl who is ntes are some of the ular seemed considerably pleased at being ern member appearing to have thought it were adopted. How, thee, is my honor ing upon this bill; and having expressed, existing everywhere in a form more oppreshat ever were seen. patted and stroked on the back. With a necessary or important to record his vote. saved? If I am disposed to give up; if fully and frankly, my own opinion upon the sive, with authority in the master far largview of testing the tameness of the fish, the Nor was this an instance of hasty and in- for any consideration I am willing to yield question of power, I will add some remarks or, and the exections upon the slave far from his maternal mother of the little girl took a piece of hile others look as bread, and went to the water's edge, the fish ators present on that occasion was the late ents, why not do so at once ! I can see cy and propriety of admitting into these laws of the Roman Empire not only placed pant, rearing but. came towards the bread, but, discovering. William Pinckney. It would be idle for nothing on the score of bour to be gained territories the slaves of the South. I claim no restriction upon emancipation, but enslightest degree probably that it was offered by a stranger,

hajes and sizes, immediately darted away. - Bos. Journal, ad majestic su-

ON LISTENING TO EVIL REPORTS. The longer I live, the more I feel the imand must portance of adhering to the rule, which I directed of had laid down for myself in relation to such look us if matters: -1. To hear as little as possible, truck out whatever is to the prejudice of others. 2 buch de. To believe nothing of the kind till I am ab with solutely forced to it. 3. Never to drick in oner's to the sprit of one who circulates an evil report. 4. Always to moderate as far as I can, the unkindness which is expressed towards others. 5. Always to believe that, striction upon the vacant territory to the if the other side was heard, a very different account would be given of the matter. - Life of Simon.

## A POSER.

lady, in a village "down east," received a long call the other day from a prying old spinster, who after prolonging her stay beyand even he own conception of the young ndy's endurance, came to the main quesnon which had brought her hither: "I've been a-ked a good many times if Iyou was ngaged to Dr. C-. Now, if folks in nire ag'in, whether you be or not, what half I tell 'em I think?" "Tell them." swered the young lady, fixing her calm - Knickerbocker Magazine.

ON THE COMPROMISE BILL.

Delivered in the Senate of the U. States, July 26 Now, sir, it is agreed by all the writers on national law, by all judges who have treated upon this subject, that slavery owes its existence to positive law, to municipal law; that, independently of law authorizing it, it does not exist anywhere; from which it necessarily follows that, whether African slavery be expressly prohibited in these I read refutes the charge that Mr. Patch by their law it be allowed, which no one pretends. Whether it shall be introduced r its exclusion continued, depends, in my judgment, upon the will of Congress. If Mexico, mentions the following anecdotes: nothing be done by Congress it remains excluded, and their power over the subject is complete and perfect. It seems to me views of gentlemen upon this subject, from fatal but brilliant action and was terrable just as much power to acquire territory, and keep it in perpetual pupilage, as we treaty power and the war power, and when er of this Government to do it. I must we negative we are to decide for ourselves therefore infer, out of a decent respect, to tiemen, the island of Cults, would we be power of Congress when he wrote that let housed to refinit it into our Union? By no fee, Sir, he could not be excused, his more means. We should have a right to keep at character could not be preserved, he to them -- to the people amongst whom I was it as a territory - a province - and regu. would stand charged in his grave with his barn, amongst whom I have lived, to whose late it as we please. Add if we duested ing volated his earth, and committed foot kindness, promotion, and patropage, I owe it best for the interest of the U. States, we wrong upon the Constitution of his counterest than the distinction and prosperity might rightfully so keep it, even, to use an uy, if he had advocated and voted for that that I enjoy, amongst whom I expect to die, extravagant phrase, "to the last sy lable restriction, permanent, perpandul, and lock. amongst whom my children, I trust, will have of recorded time." The constitutional residence and time - whole he doubted the power after I am general would say to them. I tween the United States and the several to have any effect in determining what his which the union of the States may be sethe people powers not granted to the Uni. referred to no surpose, ted States. There is not an article which looks to the restraint of power, except as what it is warit is to be exercised over us; not an article designed to shorten our hands or dimi- nothing." nish the aggregate of our power in acting I stood upon this sulject on what I on ing within the constitutional power of Con- opinion of the southern statesmen who a gress, is the entire regulation of such ters dorned this Senate at the time of the Mislaws for it as we may think best, and to ory and practice of the Government upon give it a political organization of such this subject; and occupying this position, I tions, as we may prescribe. Within this inemy opinion, the South makes a total surjudgment, entirely independent and irre mit to the judgment of the Supreme Court and nothing gained in return. Is it not tleman sustaining the same relation to the is established in the n. Now, I have not from afor a storm of denunciation? subject, upon this floor, who entertained the remotest idea that the Supreme Court | Mr. President, I do not regard the sur A gentle non who was in Hingham late, my friend from Kentucky, (Mr. Under- tion, I look upon the bill as calling upon of such entire insignificance as some genit was said had succeeded in taming the I hazard nothing in saying that the honor. league, the interests of one of the southern various accounts as to California and New fiches in a pond at that place, so that they able Senstur from Missouri, (Mr. Benton,) States, to make this total surrender on her Mexico; but, according to the best informawould eat out of her hand. He found that now in my eye, than whom no man is more behalf. If gen lamen will show me what tion I have been able to obtain, there are the stories which have been related in relationaries eapable of forming a sound judgment, holds we are to gain by that surrender, if they portions of the former suited to the cultition to these fishes are by no means exage the same opinion without qualification. If will point out to me any countervailing ad various of cotton and sugar. If so, it is my degerated. The little girl who has thus ac- I do him injustice, I hope he will say so. vantages, if they will make me understand liberate conviction that slaveholders should quired a control over the usually shy in. The opinion is by no means novel. Why, how, upon the principle of compromising a liberate conviction that slaveholders should quired a control over the usually shy in. The opinion is by no means novel. Why, how, upon the principle of compromising a liberate conviction that slaveholders should quired a control over the usually shy in. The opinion is by no means novel. Why, how, upon the principle of compromising a liberate conviction that slaveholders should quired a control over the usually shy in. age. She is small of her age, and is a ve- od the House, it contained an express pro- there territories, I shall surrender the whole has the power to probabit slavery there.ty interesting and intelligent girl. She vision as a fundamental condition on which to the opposite party. I shall be able to give Believing this to be so, I have made no atg as to the edge of the pand with a piece that State was to be admitted, that slave this measure my support. My friend from tempt to support the cause of the South by of head in her hand, and calls her pais, in any should be excluded. When the tall Waryland (Mr. Johnson) has said that we demail or evasion. But I say to our northher coulded though musical voice, " pouty, came into the Senate that provision was only asked to save our honor. S.r. I would ern friends, that if the country is adopted posty, posty." The fish in the pend, prin stricken out, and the Missouri compromise, be just as willing, so far as the interests of to the cultivation of cotton and sugar, slavecipally horopouts, with some pickers and excluding slavery from the territory north my constituents are concerned, to you for holders should be allowed to people it, and other fish, immediately flick to the rock on and west, was agreed to; and, so far were which she stands, and receive from her southern members from having discovered, think it more many to do so. In my judg. Certainly I cannot consent to surrender it hand the food which she has provided .- at that time, that Congress had no power ment, a total surrender on the part of the for nothing. They seem not to be in the least of aid of over the subject, the amendment was adop. South would follow as effectually from the 1 have been extremely pained at the Wheathe sposiles went forth to preach the the little girl, but suffer her to handle them ted apparently without a division, at all c. passage of this bill, as if the Wilmor course of observation which has been in religion of salvation, they found the instiwithout moving. One large pout in partic- vents, without the yeas and mays; no South- provise, or any other form of exclasion, dulged in by several gentlemen in speak. tution of slavery existing everywhere—and

> That bill was sent back again this mornand proposed, as another amendment, which I have all along been the edvocate of, a renorth and west as to slavery."

Now, here we learn that Mr. Pinckney voted for this exclusion of slavery from the VERY YOUNG MAN, there may exist passages which territory, not reluctantly, because nothing better could be obtained, but because he A calm, blue-syed, self-composed, young had all along been an advocate of it, and must, therefore, have thought it both constitutional and expedient.

Mr. KING. Does the Senator intend o convey the idea that Mr. Pinckney was in favor of a restriction upon a State entering the Union by which slavery was to be excluded from it?

Mr. BADGER. Why, certainly not. He says directly the contrary.

Mr. KING. That he was opposed to

unstive features of her interrogator: what Mr. Pinckney said: That he was op-Il them that you think you don't know, posed to the restriction upon the State, but hat you are sure it is none of your bu- that he was in favor of the restriction upon the territory north and west of the State. nate.

er was an abilitio ist.

Mr. BADGER. I hope that the bonorable Senator, baving made a remark of that kind with reference to a distinguished gentleman, once a member of this body and now in his grave, will give us some proof of it, or retract it.

Mr. CALHOWN. The fact is as I have

ney was an abolitionist.

Mr. CALHOUN. No charge was preknown to have entertained views favorable

Mr. BADGER. If he had been an ab offringist, he would have been in favor of that some confusion has resulted in the excluding slavery from the State of Mrs. tion? souri. But let me add, that with regard to the fact that we heretofore have not made the pinion of Mr. Pinckney on this sub- tion one. I repeat, sir, that, in my opinacquisitions of territory except with a view feet, it cannot be in the slightest degree imto the formation of States; but we have portant whether he was an abolitionist or not. If Mr. Pinckney was in favor of abolishing stavery, he must nevertheless have have to bring it into the Union as a State, understood the il fference between his wish-Our right to acquire springs out of the 68 as to what should be done, and the powwhat shall be done with what has become say nothing of a high admiration, for the

Mr. BADGER. Well, then, it is worth Constitution, coment the Union, and perpe-

and, and with such restraints and limits. I am called upon to yete for a bill by which, power is included the introduction or ex. sender of all the interests and wishes of usion of slavery, according to our own her people in this question. We are to subcrutory, or any body else. My friend thing in the Constitution of the U. States, from Ohio, (Mr. Corwio,) in his speech the moment these territories become ours part? On the contrary, do they not repel considerate action. Among Southern Sen the interests and feelings of my constitute addressed to what I consider the expedient greater, then in our own country. Yet, the me to say here, or anywhere in the United by this measure.

States, who William Pinckney was, or to what respect his opinions are entitled. In the difficulties under which the Senator say this, that if I know myself, (a very dif. same difficulties did not exist with them as

a letter written to his son-in law, and proserved in his life by Mr. Wheaton, he said: the Hon James A. Pearce, of Maryland, to as "The bill for the admission of Missouri certain, if he could, from some authoritative into the Union (without restriction as to source, the true opinions of Mr. Finckney as to slavery) may be considered as passed. - slavery; in order to vindicate him from what I That bill was sent back again this morp. deemed, an imputation upon his memory. Mr. ing from the House, with the restriction as Wm. Pinckney, a son of the late distinguished to slavery. The Senate voted to amend it senater, large statemen, from whom he by striking out the restriction, (27 to 15,) received an answer, the following extracts from which I am allowed by my friend, Mr Pearce, to publish, and which at once explain the occasion from which Mr. Calhoun's error was derived, and correct the error :

"It is very true that, in the speech made by my father in the Legislature of Maryland, when might give slight grounds of suspicion for the inference which Mr. Calboun has arrived at; but surely his speech on the Missouri question, deliv-ered in the full maturity of his years, would annihilate any supposition of his being an Aboli.

"I remember when the Missouri question was agitating the country, and it was understood that Mr. Pinckney would advocate the principles he subsequently enforced in the Senate, a gentle man of this city, well known as a most zealous ultra Abolitionist, called on Mr. P., and reminded him of the very speech referred to by Mr. Calhoun, and hoping at the same time that his course in the Senate now would be in harmony any restriction upon the State of Missouri?

Mr. BADGER. Let me state again with his supposed feelings on the occasion refer red to. My father assured him that the speech what Mr. Pinckney said. The state again in question was that of a young man indicate the state of the friends of abolition derived from that speech were wholly delusive, as far as regarded his opinions or action on the question in the Se-

Mr. CALHOUN. I believe Mr. Pinck- from North Carolina appears to labor, I lowing their masters to take them into such

ferred. I only stated that Mr. Pinchney is according to my judgment, it saves no such upon some general elementary opinion that

ion, by this measure we surrender the whole gerous and disorganizing agitation-if it would bring peace and quiet to the country the old original thirteen, of whose gallant kindness, promotion, and patripage, I owe tion is of the highest importance to the welnate the freedem of our country.

externally upon foreign stritury. There, derstand to be the opinion of the Supreme that peace and harmony will be the result uncompromising and instantaneous external fore, I hold that, among those subjects fall. Court of the United States, and upon the of the passage of this bill? Sir, we have none. On the contrary, we have convine. see led out the Israelites from Egypt, polying evidence that it's passage would be the gamy was established among them. They ritory as we may acquire, to make such sourt Compromise. I stand upon the the. signal for a new and butter agitation. Sir, had addicted themselves to it from their I could not stand up before my constituents, commerce with the eastern gentiles, and patriotic as they are, willing as they are to make large concessions, and tell them that I great father Abraham. When Moses, unhad voted for a bill by which, in off-ct, they were excluded from the new terrstories, by which all their interests were surrendered, civil polity and internal conduct, why was precise of the wishes of the people of the to determine whether, by virtue of any plain that this is so? Do gentlemen from the North accept the surrender in good yesterday, stated that I was the only gen- by treaty, the institution of negro slavery it with scorn? And do we not already hear

this epinion. Since that remark was made, will ever held the afterestive of that ques. reader of which I have spoken as a matter; the law of divorce, we learn that Moses

mong us are nearly three millions of slaves | them that all Christians, masters : well a Now, what is to be the consequence of al. slaves, were the subjects of one common

beg to ask him what would be the state of portions of this territory as admit of their our rights in New Mexico and California, profitable employment? Whom will it inof the laws now in force there were left un- jure? Those who his remote and have no changed? Can be point out any mode by slaves? Certainly not; for if this country which our rights would be more secure, is suited to the cultivation of cotton and suwithout repealing the laws now in force! ger, they do not propose to go there to pur-Mr. BADGER. I think I could point see this cultivation with free labor. If, on out a very just and equitable mode which the contrary, this territory is not adapted would save the honor of all the parties to to this cultivation, no man will willingly this agitating question. We have, howev. carry his slaves where their employment er, now to do with the measure before us, will be injurious or enprofitable to him --which is recommended to us, as I have re Yet gentlemen, upon some functical notion, marked, because it saves our honor. I say, (I use the term in no disrespectful sense.) slavery is an institution which ought not to Mr. BUTLER. I ask if any other be introduced among mankind, close their remedy, which has been indicated here, eyes to the fact that it is here; that it must wou'd not be obnoxious to the same ubjec. continue to exist; agitate the questich of free soil, and refuse or neglect to consider Mr. BADGER. I think I could men, the practical effect of the measures they propose upon the condition of the slaves for whom their sympathy is awakened. I was, and gain nothing in return. If it were to I confess, deeply burt when I heard gentlebe the means of putting an end to this dan | men say, that they wished to confine this institution within its present bounds until it should become intolerable; that they wish--I would go home among my constituents, ed this "testering evil," instead of being and, appealing to them as crizens of one of scattered, should be outfixed, until it should burst and discharge its social corruption sons some died upon the battle fields of the upon the South. Is this to wish for good? ours, by cassion or by conquest. If we extraordinary ability and legal squaren of Revolution, and others went down to their feet to desire the mitigation of evils which should obtain that El Dorada of some gen. that gentleman, that he did not doubt the graves covered with homerable scars, and cannot be removed? Is it not, on the con-Is it to desire the mitigation of evils which hundreds and thousands did battle in vindi | trary, to desire the utmost aggravation of cution of their country's cause, I would say calamity, involving both slave and master in a common ruin?

Sir, the expansion of the slave popula-

fare and improvement of the slaves. What do our friends expect, supposing their utmost wishes to be gratified? Are they, or after I am gene-I would say to them, I their constituents, acting upon any of the strictions were intended to protect gragainst or of Congress to impose it. If Mr. Pinck mode this surrender because I know your principles which in times past have governour own Government; they were intended ney's opinion upon the propriety of abeliah. deep devotion to the institutions handed and well regulated minds in the pursuit of to regulate us among ourselves, to define ing statesy, referred to by the Schafor from down by our forefathers; because I knew truth and social improvement? My honorand distribute the powers which exist be. South Caroline, is supposed or understood your resolute opposition to every thing by able friend from Obio, (Mr. Corwin.)-1 friend I feel him to be, much as I differ from States, and to secure to the States and to Indiment as authority, I must say it was vered or weakened; because I felt assured him on this subject, and deeply as I grieve that you would justify me in giving up what. to hear some of his sentiments, -is familiar Mr. CALHOUN. It was stated for ever of interest or feeling you might have with the history of the olden time; familin this question, in order to preserve the lar with that book which teaches us the orderings of God's providence in the days that are past. Now, sir, in that history does my But have we the least reas o to believe friend find any warrant for this species of derived it, indeed, from the example of their der the influence of divine inspiration, proclaimed the laws for the government of their not polygamy instantly prohibited? How did it happen that for many amdred years it was tolerated by the institutions of the-Jewish law-giver! Sir, the reason given . by our Saviour for this toleration may aford us an instructive lesson. In answer to an inquiry from his disciples respecting suffered this evil to continue on account of race began with a single pair, one man and one woman, and that institution, divinely established, was intended to be perpetual. Moses, that wise law-giver, zealous as he was for the honor of God and the purity of his people, sought not an instantaneous correction of the evil. Hence, for hundreds of years, the divine institution of marriage remained suspended, and polygamy was tolcrated and openly practised, until the Jews. by a long course of training under the divine dispensations, had become gradually prepared for the restoration of the original law in all its purity, and to bear, without rebellious dissent, its authoritative re-establishment by our Saviour.

> Take another instance, having a precise analogy to the case under our consideration. to exemption from those bases which be, couraged and favored it; and the slaves be. Mr. BUTLER. As I have had some of long to my particular position, but I will ing of the same color with the master, the ficult matter, I am aware.) what I am about with us, to an immediate restoration of libto say is the honest conviction of my under. erty to the whole, or to any considerable standing. What is the true position, then, portion, of the slave population. Now, the of this question, upon which our friends undoubted object of the Christian religion from the North have spoken in such indig- was to denounce all sin, and to extirpate all nant terms? In the first place, it is not moral evil, and to bring in universal moral proposed to introduce an additional slave good. This is its undoubted tendency, and upon the soil of America. We ask no such this was the undoubted purpose of its first hing. On the contrary, I venture to say inspired teachers. If slavery is an evil that no man can be found in the northern which ought not to be at all tolerated, but portion of the Union, though he be the most is of such a detestable nature as to be utultra of all abolitionists, who is more the. turly irreconcilable with religious faith and roughly, absolutely, and totally opposed to practice, it was so in the times of the aposthe introduction of African slaves in the ties, and, as inspired men, they knew it to country, than are the entire population of be so. Yet, whatwas the course pursued by the South. Northern gentlemen take up them in reference to this institution? As this subject upon some theory, in itself not they made converts, who were slave ownsound, and not very soundly reasoned from, ers, did they direct, or even recommend. as it appears to me; they tell us that slay. the immediate or even gradual emancipaery is wrong, is an evil, and, therefore, they tion of their slaves? Did they teach Chrisare resolved that those who are now slaves than slaves that they owed no obedience, as shall not, under any circumstances, be re such, to their Christian masters? Did they moved into territory now free; that free encourage them to escape from the dominsoil shall forever remain free. Now, in ton of their masters? Far, very far, from this, are they dealing with the subject as it. They taught all slaves the duty, the practical men? It is a great question, and religious duty, of abedience to their mass entitled to a fair and practical conside. ters, and urged this duty upon Christian ration. We have among us the institution slaves towards Christian masters by the afof slavery, for which we are not responsi feeting consideration of their being brethble. It was forced upon our forefathers by ren in Christ. They urged upon Christian warice and power from abroad. But, how- masters the duty of kindness, justice, modever produced, here is the institution, and eration, towards their slaves, by reminding